

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

## ARGENTINA.

All hide cuttings shipped from Buenos Ayres are arsenic cured.

BUENOS AYRES, January 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of dispatch 79 of December 14 last, in which I am asked whether or not hide cuttings which are not arsenic cured, dry salted, or limed are shipped without disinfection to the United States from Buenos Ayres, as charged by Messrs. Gordon & Co., of Liverpool.

In answer thereto I state that no hide cuttings are shipped from this port to the United States that are not arsenic cured, as in fact no one attempts to ship them in any other way.

We have 3 houses who export hide cuttings, viz, Eddy Hall & Co., Babbitt Brothers, and Wilhelm Bertram, and, as additional information, I inclose affidavits of these houses.

Respectfully,

D. MAYER, United States Consul.

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State.

## CANADA.

A tuberculosis conference at Ottawa—Organization of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

MONTREAL, CANADA, February 22, 1901.

SIR: The prevalence of consumption throughout the Dominion of Canada has become so great as to cause alarm among all classes of people.

Less than two months ago, in response to public demand as expressed through the press, Governor General, Earl of Minto, called a public conference to meet in Ottawa on February 14 to consider what means should be taken in order to overcome the ravages of tuberculosis. Invitations to this conference were issued by the governor general to representative people all over Canada—ministers, physicians, lawyers, and statesmen. When the conference assembled there were found to be present over 500 participants. It was formally opened in an address by the governor general, and Sir James Grant was made the permanent presiding officer.

In the governor-general's address it was stated that the death rate from consumption was steadily growing, and in the Province of Ontario alone, between 1867 and 1898, had amounted to no less than 32,000. Although statistics are not available, the death rate from consumption in the Province of Quebec is even greater than in Ontario. The annual estimate of deaths from consumption for the whole Dominion is placed at between 7,000 and 8,000.

According to Sir James Grant's statement, tuberculosis carries off more than 5,000,000 of the human race annually.

The conference continued in session three days, and the discussions were most interesting from beginning to close.

Dr. Fraser, of Brandon, representing the Indian department of the